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STATE OF MONTANA
DEPARTMENT OF LIVESTOCK
Helena, Montana 59620

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Diagnostic Laboratory Division (406) 994-4885

OCTOBER 1986

ANIMAL HEALTH DIVISION

NEWSLETTER

Board of Livestock

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MONTANA
BRUCELLOSIS INFECTED HERD

The following up of an MCI (backtag) reactor in Lake County in March 1986 led to the detection of a brucellosis infected herd. Repeated testing of this 400 cow herd revealed 25 sero reactors from which 7 culture isolates of Brucella abortus Biotype 1 were made. An extensive contact herd testing regimen of 20 herds and approximately 2,000 head of cattle revealed no lateral spread from the index herd. A complete tracing out of all animals shipped from the index herd the past year was completed. No additions of cattle were made into this herd since 1975. The epidemiology of the outbreak pointed to the "heifer syndrome", or some other expression of latency, as the cause of the outbreak. This herd had a history of brucellosis infection, being released from quarantine in December 1980 in accordance with the Administrative Rules of Montana and the Uniform Methods and Rules for Brucellosis Eradication.

The Board of Livestock negotiated a voluntary depopulation agreement with the owner to remove this herd to slaughter by October 12, 1986 with the payment of state and federal indemnities. All heifer calves, whether progeny of reactors or not, are being spayed before being released from quarantine. All other intact breeding animals of this person's ownership are being sent to slaughter. This action will save Montana's Brucellosis Free Status with a savings to the livestock industry conservatively estimated at \$650,000 per year.

This incident makes emphasis of the following points worthwhile:

1. Brucellosis continues to threaten the Montana livestock industry, therefore:
 - a. Brucellosis vaccination levels must be kept up in Montana herds.
 - b. It is strongly recommended that any herd additions be tested and retested before incorporation into breeding herds.
2. Reintroduction from outside Montana is not the only risk.
3. Resurgence from previously badly infected herds by way of the heifer syndrome latency is possible as long as nine years or more after apparent clean up.
4. In infected herds all heifer calves and nonparturient females must be controlled. We cannot classify these animals with tests.
5. In a "Free" state complete depopulation is the primary tool of brucellosis control after detection. This approach will require responsible financial support and may save "Free" status.
6. Prompt action is necessary when a brucellosis "signal" appears in order to prevent loss of containment of any brucellosis infection that could emerge.



CONTENT OF CERTIFICATES OF VETERINARY INSPECTION

In the Code of Federal Regulations a certificate (of veterinary inspection) is described as, "An official document issued by a Veterinary Services representative, state representative, or accredited veterinarian at the point of origin of a movement of animals. It must show the official eartag number, individual animal registered breed association registration tattoo, individual animal registered breed association registered brand, individual animal registered breed association registration number or similar individual identification of each animal to be moved; the number of animals covered by the document; the purpose for which the animals are to be moved; the points of origin and destination; the consignor; and the consignee. Ownership brands may be used as identification on certificates for cattle movement interstate when no official test is required under this part, provided the ownership brands are registered with the official brand recording agency and the cattle are accompanied by official brand inspection certificates." (Effective October 14, 1986)

FEEDING GARBAGE TO SWINE

Montana has laws, a sequel to the 1952 U. S. outbreak of swine vesicular exanthema, that prohibit the feeding of garbage to swine without a license to do so. Great Britain reports that three outbreaks of hog cholera earlier this year were traced to improperly cooked garbage. It has also been determined that African Swine Fever outbreaks in Belgium and the Netherlands recently were all the result of improper feeding of garbage to swine. Although exempted from the Montana law, even home table scraps and household kitchen wastes are not recommended for feeding to swine without proper heat treatment. Infectious agents associated with meat scraps in the waste could find their way to susceptible swine this way also.



USE OF RESIDENT DEPUTY STATE VETERINARIANS

The Board of Livestock has for some time now indicated an interest in utilizing resident Deputy State Veterinarians to a fuller extent to accomplish animal health duties of the Montana Department of Livestock. The needs for this approach will be greater in times of increased demand for professional services. It is apparent that not all practitioners will be of equal motivation from the standpoint of availability and time interest to accept assignments. Therefore, it is being planned to circulate an appropriate questionnaire to all deputies from which information a roster could be maintained for reference in making contacts thoroughly and expeditiously. We urge your cooperation on compiling accurate information.

Montana State Library
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JUNE 1986

ANIMAL HEALTH DIVISION

NEWSLETTER

STATE DOCUMENTS COLLECTION

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Administrator and State Veterinarian

PLEASE RETURN

PROMULGATION OF RULES APPLYING TO CATTLE FROM "B" AND "C" STATES

Enclosed with this Newsletter you will find copies of new rules adopted by the Board of Livestock having to do with added restrictions on female cattle imported from brucellosis "B" and "C" areas (Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, Florida, Missouri, Alabama, Oklahoma, Mississippi, Kentucky).

Also included is a rule change requiring rabies vaccination on imported cats.

VACCINATION TAG COST RECOVERY FEE

Because of continuing dismal revenue forecasts for the Animal Health Division, a cost recovery fee for Bangs vaccination tags is being implemented. Henceforth a fee of 5¢ per tag (\$5.00 per 100) will be charged for vaccination tag orders sent. This fee will cover the cost of our supplying these tags to you.

PARASITIC NEMATODE OF SHEEP

Montana practitioners should keep in mind a report from western Oregon of the presence in this country of a new parasitic nematode of sheep, Nematodirus battus. Clinical Nematodiasis is generally confined to young lambs or weaner sheep. Older sheep and cattle may carry the parasite. Lamb losses from the causal agent could be as high as 30%. Most outbreaks involve lambs 6 to 12 weeks old and is characterized by sudden onset, unthriftiness, and profuse diarrhea with marked dehydration. Death occurs 2 to 3 days after onset of diarrhea. Diagnosis is based on clinical signs and identification of adult worms in the small intestine at necropsy. Fecal egg counts are of little value in a definitive diagnosis. If Nematodiasis is suspected, the State Veterinarian's office in Helena should be notified for guidance on diagnosis confirmation.



**"RABIES CONCEPTS FOR
MEDICAL PROFESSIONALS"
- SPECIAL BOOK OFFER!**

Merieux is pleased to offer this special volume on rabies as a service to medical professionals. This booklet, edited by William G. Winkler, D.V.M., contains contributions from authorities at the Centers for Disease Control in areas of rabies pathogenesis, epidemiology, surveillance, diagnosis, clinical aspects, immunization and research directions.



To receive your complimentary
copy, please write to:
Rabies Concepts Book Offer
BGM Publications
8501 Wilshire Blvd., Suite 220
Beverly Hills, CA 90211



USDA MONITORS EXPORT TEST BLOOD SAMPLES FOR EVIDENCE OF FRAUD

APHIS, Veterinary Services, has begun a mandatory antigen-typing surveillance of export test blood samples submitted to official laboratories to check for fraudulent identification of samples to animals not really the donor. This is being done to safeguard U. S. export markets. I was disappointed that suspicions should be strong enough that this should be necessary. I was stunned when I was presented with evidence that a Montana practitioner has been implicated in such an activity. This is a very serious situation, of concern to all veterinarians. Proceedings against this individual have been initiated and are of a most serious nature. Monitoring for fraud or suspected cases of fraud is continuing.

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MARCH 1986

ANIMAL HEALTH DIVISION

NEWSLETTER

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STATE REGULATION INFORMATION

For the immediate solution to a problem, each practitioner will be sent an updated list of State Veterinarians' telephone numbers on a regular basis. These can be used to determine state of destination requirements for issuing Certificates of Veterinary Inspection. Most states require telephone permits for entry anyway, and this solution was the consensus of the Western States at the recent Western States Livestock Health Association Meeting.

We will continue to search for ways to provide each of you with hard copy of current requirements that will be adequate for your needs. Updates received in this office will continue to be distributed to you on a timely basis.

SAFETY ALERT

Larvae of the raccoon roundworm Baylisascaris procyonis have been shown to cause death and diminished eyesight in humans when brain or retinal invasion occurs. These cases were reported in traditional raccoon habitat in Pennsylvania, Illinois and Indiana. Fatal infestation occurred in two children by the ingestion of roundworm eggs while playing. It is not known whether or not this parasite is found in Montana raccoons, but surveillance for its presence has been initiated by U. S. Fish & Wildlife personnel here. Dr. Worley of the Veterinary Research Laboratory will aid in the identification process.

Care and basic cleanliness should be exercised when handling raccoons (e.g., taxidermists, trappers) or when activity is required in den areas.

SULFONAMIDE RESIDUES IN SWINE

A sulfa feed test is available to farmers, feed plant managers and veterinarians. This kit is an easy to use "card" test to check finishing feed for sulfa. The test is also accurate on urine and serum. Farms can use the test to check hogs for residues before marketing.

Mix a small amount of feed with water and put a drop of the slurry on a plastic card. After adding reagents, if the slurry on the card remains white, sulfa is present; blue means no sulfa.

For additional information contact the card's manufacturer, Granite Diagnostics at P. O. Box 908, Burlington, North Carolina 27215, or call (800) 334-1116.

Livestock Conservation reported that nationally violative rates for swine sulfa residues are at their highest level since 1979. Six percent of the hogs marketed today have illegal sulfamethazine residue levels. The levels are not as high as the 10% recorded six years ago. Directors of both FDA and FSIS have indicated an intent to step up residue monitoring. On April 1, 1985, FDA personnel were authorized to begin investigation of all animal owners identified as violative by FSIS in the current monitoring program at slaughter. First time offenders may be issued regulatory letters while repeat violators could be handed an injunction stopping all sale of animals for slaughter.

Note: 0.1 PPM is considered to be a violative sulfa residue in pork. The withdrawal time for sulfathiazole is 7 days and for sulfamethazine is 15 days. To prevent the recycling of sulfa the pens must be cleaned daily when pigs are on sulfa.

Received in this Office

LaSalle Veterinary Clinic

3620 Hwy. 2 East
Kalispell, Montana 59901
406-257-9399

G.T. Slobojan, DVM

J.B. Erfle, DVM

D.A. Beckman, DVM

February 17, 1986

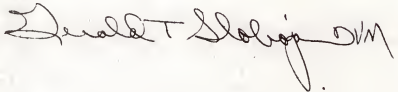
Dr. Art Magnusson
Box 170
Frenchtown, Mt 59834

Art:

The tags and certificates for identifying spayed heifers that were endorsed by the winter meeting MVMA have been ordered. The tags and certificate books will be available through Midland Veterinary Supply in Billings, phone 406-245-4847. These are a blue metal tags serially numbered that will be placed in the left ear of the heifer at the time of spaying. The blue color will coordinate with the tags the Wyoming Vet. Medical Association has been using with success for a couple of years now. It is hoped that the tags being used by MVMA members will provide an easily identifiable method for the producers to use to keep track of their spayed heifers. The tags will also offer, along with their accompanying certificate, a way to identify spayed heifers eligible for shipment from Montana ranches.

The Montana Board of Livestock has endorsed the use of these spay tags as a practice that will benefit Montana producers.

It is hoped all MVMA members spaying heifers will avail themselves of and use these identification tags.



cc Roger Baxter DVM
Don Ferlicka DVM
Gus Zancanella DVM



RABIES AT A GLANCE

COUNTY	1985 [EGGS STOPPED]							1985 [EGGS STOPPED]							1986		TOTAL
	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB			
BIG HORN											1sk				1		
BLAINE			1dog	1sk											2		
*CARTER	1sk	3sk	1sk	2sk	1bov 1sk	2sk	1sk		1bcat	1sk	3sk	4sk	1bov 1sk	3sk 1bov	28		
CASCADE		1cat									1sk				2		
*CHOUTEAU												3sk			3		
*CUSTER	1bov	1sk	1sk	1bov	1sk		1sk	1sk	5sk 2sk**		2sk	1cat 3sk	1sk	1bov	22		
*DANIELS				1rac 1sk					1sk**	2sk	3sk	2sk			10		
*DAWSON	2sk			3sk	5sk		1sk 1bat	1sk		8sk	1sk	4sk	2sk		29		
*FALLON	2bov			1bov 1sk	1bov	2sk				1sk		2sw 1sk	2bov 3sk		16		
*FERGUS		1bov 1sk		1sk	1sk	1sk	1sk	1sk		3sk	1sk	1sk			12		
*GARFIELD									1sk	1sk 1sk**			1eq	1sk	5		
GRANITE							1bat								1		
HILL										1cat					1		
JUDITH BASIN				2sk											2		
LEWIS & CLARK	1cat						2bat								3		
LINCOLN							2bat								2		
*MC CONE	1sk 1rac	1sk	1sk		3sk		2sk			1cat	1sk	1sk	1sk		13		
MISSOULA							1bat								1		
MUSSELSHELL							1cat	2bat	1sk						4		
*PONDERA				2sk		1sk	2sk 1bov		1sk	1eq	3sk		1sk	1sk	13		
*POWDER RIVER	4sk 1eq	4sk 3bov	2sk 1bov	4sk	4sk	2sk	2sk	1sk	1sk	5sk 1bat	2sk 1bdgr	5sk 1eq.	3sk 1fox		49		
POWELL											1bov				1		
*PRAIRIE					1sk							2sk		1sk	4		
*RICHLAND							1sk			1sk	2sk		1sk	1sk	6		
*ROOSEVELT	1bov		1sk	1sk						3sk			4sk	1sk	11		

RABIES AT A GLANCE

COUNTY	1985 [EGGS STOPPED]							1985 [EGGS STOPPED]					1986		
	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	TOTAL
ROSEBUD	1sk 1dog		1bov 1sk 1eq	1sk	1bat	1bat 1sk		1sk		1sk				1sk	
*SHERIDAN											2sk	5sk	1sk	1sk	12
*TOOLE				1sk	3sk				4sk	2sk	1dog				20
TREASURE				2sk	6sk	1sk						1rac	1sk	1sk	12
*VALLEY		1bov		2sk	1sk	2sk		1sk	1sk	1sk	1sk	1rac	1sk		2
*WIBAUX									1sk		1bov				13
YELLOWSTONE								1sk**			1sk	1sk	1bov	1sk	
								1bat							7
TOTAL	17	16	11	27	29	13	20	7	24	35	29	38	27	15	308

BORDERING STATES

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*Counties currently quarantined.

**Animals taken within or near city limits.

LIVESTOCK IMPORTED INTO MONTANA
January 1986 - December 1986

<u>February 1986</u>		<u>1986 Cumulative Totals</u>
Total Imported Steers	1,462	2,656
Total Imported Heifers	1,323	2,796
Total Imported Bulls	430	787
Total Imported Cows	2,191	2,818
Total Imported Calves	1	1
<u>TOTAL IMPORTED CATTLE</u>	<u>5,407</u>	<u>9,058</u>
Total Imported Horses	189	532
Total Imported Hogs	115	247
Total Imported Sheep and Goats	3,293	4,761
Total Imported Exotic	11	24
*Total Imported Poultry	15,800	23,713
<u>TOTAL OTHER LIVESTOCK</u>	<u>19,408</u>	<u>29,277</u>
<u>TOTAL IMPORTED LIVESTOCK</u>	<u>24,815</u>	<u>38,335</u>
Imported Animals Injected w/Ivermectin	0	0
Imported Animals Dipped	67	160
Total Import Permits Issued	302	658

*Includes hatching eggs, chicks, ducks,
 geese and other avian species

MOVEMENT OF LIVESTOCK BETWEEN MONTANA AND CANADA

<u>SPECIES OF ANIMAL</u>	<u>IMPORTS - MONTANA FROM CANADA</u>		<u>EXPORTS - CANADA FROM MONTANA</u>	
<u>Species of Animal</u>	<u>1986 February</u>	<u>1986 Cumulative Totals</u>	<u>1986 February</u>	<u>1986 Cumulative Totals</u>
Total Steers	0	0	0	0
Total Heifers	4	12	7	8
Total Bulls	10	58	2	18
Total Cows	3	4	23	24
TOTAL CATTLE	17	74	32	50
Total Horses	12	79	451	1,373
Total Hogs	21	31	0	0
Total Sheep and Goats	207	267	13	13
*Total Poultry	15,800	23,702	1,000	1,000
Total Llamas	4	4	1	4
Total Elk	0	0	0	0
Semen Straws Exported to Canada			0	0
Total Cats and Dogs	0	0	0	6

*Includes hatching eggs, chicks, ducks, geese and other avian species

VETERINARIAN'S ANIMAL DISEASE REPORT

JANUARY 1986

Beaverhead County

	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Herds</u>
Cattle	B.V.D.	2	1
Cattle	Bovine Respiratory Disease	32	15
Cattle	Cancer Eye	10	4
Cattle	Coccidiosis	177	7
Cattle	Foot Rot	1	1
Cattle	Helminthiasis	1	1
Cattle	Urolithiasis	13	11
Dogs	Distemper	6	6
Horses	Influenza	1	1
Horses	Strangles	2	1

* * * * *

Blaine County

	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Herds</u>
Cattle	Bovine Respiratory Disease	6	2
Cattle	Coccidiosis	20	1
Cattle	Urolithiasis	1	1

* * * * *

Carbon County

	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Herds</u>
Cattle	Urolithiasis	2	2
Horses	Strangles	4	2

* * * * *

Carter County

	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Herds</u>
Cattle	Coccidiosis	1	1
Cattle	Urolithiasis	1	1

* * * * *

Veterinarian's Animal Disease Report

Cascade County

	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Herds</u>
Cattle	Contagious Bov. Pyelonephritis	2	1
Dogs	Parvo Virus	2	2
Horses	Strangles	4	1

* * * * *

Chouteau County

	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Herds</u>
Cattle	Coccidiosis	23	3
Cattle	Meningoencephalitis	1	1

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Dawson County

	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Herds</u>
Cattle	Blackleg	1	1
Cattle	Leptospirosis	1	1
Cattle	Urolithiasis	2	2
Dogs	Parvo Virus	3	3
Horses	Infectious Rhinopneumonitis	3	2
Horses	Influenza	2	2
Horses	Strangles	1	1

* * * * *

Fallon County

	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Herds</u>
Cattle	Urolithiasis	1	1

* * * * *

Fergus County

	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Herds</u>
Cattle	Bovine Respiratory Disease	4	2
Cattle	Urolithiasis	1	1
Dogs	Distemper	1	1

* * * * *

Veterinarian's Animal Disease Report

Gallatin County

	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Herds</u>
Cattle	Foot Rot	1	1
Horses	Influenza	4	2

* * * * *

Garfield County

	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Herds</u>
Sheep	Enterotoxemia	2	1

* * * * *

Hill County

	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Herds</u>
Cattle	Cancer Eye	1	1
Cattle	Urolithiasis	2	2

* * * * *

Jefferson County

	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Herds</u>
Cattle	Vibriosis	1	1

* * * * *

Judith Basin County

	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Herds</u>
Sheep	Pediculosis	1	1

* * * * *

Lake County

	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Herds</u>
Cattle	Bovine Respiratory Disease	1	1
Dogs	Parvo Virus	2	2

* * * * *

Veterinarian's Animal Disease Report

Lewis & Clark County

	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Herds</u>
Dogs	Parvo Virus	4	4
* * * * *			

Madison County

	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Herds</u>
Cattle	B.V.D.	1	1
Cattle	Bovine Respiratory Disease	10	2
Cattle	Coccidiosis	5	1
Cattle	Foot Rot	1	1
Cattle	Urolithiasis	2	1
* * * * *			

McCone County

	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Herds</u>
Cattle	Bovine Respiratory Disease	81	4
Cattle	Coccidiosis	27	2
Cattle	I.B.R.	4	2
Sheep	Contagious Ecthyma	1	1
* * * * *			

Missoula County

	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Herds</u>
Cattle	Cancer Eye	3	3
Cattle	Coccidiosis	1	1
Cattle	Inf. Keratitis	3	2
Cattle	Shipping Fever	10	1
Dogs	Distemper	2	2
Dogs	Parvo Virus	5	5
Horses	Influenza	2	2
Horses	Strangles	4	4
* * * * *			

Veterinarian's Animal Disease Report

Musselshell County

	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Herds</u>
Cattle	B.V.D.	1	1
Cattle	Bovine Respiratory Disease	5	2
Cattle	Coccidiosis	3	1
Cattle	Helminthiasis	3	2
Cattle	Urolithiasis	3	2

* * * * *

Park County

	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Herds</u>
Cattle	Blackleg	1	1

* * * * *

Petroleum County

	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Herds</u>
Cattle	Bovine Respiratory Disease	4	2
Cattle	Helminthiasis	2	1

* * * * *

Phillips County

	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Herds</u>
Cattle	Bovine Respiratory Disease	2	2
Cattle	Coccidiosis	12	2
Cattle	Transmissible Encephalomalacia	2	1
Cattle	Urolithiasis	1	1

* * * * *

Powell County

	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Herds</u>
Cattle	Urolithiasis	6	2

* * * * *

Veterinarian's Animal Disease Report

Prairie County

	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Herds</u>
Cattle	B.V.D.	185	4
Cattle	Helminthiasis	3	1

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Ravalli County

	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Herds</u>
Cattle	B.V.D.	1	1
Cattle	Bovine Respiratory Disease	2	2
Cattle	Helminthiasis	3	3
Dogs	Parvo Virus	4	4

* * * * *

Richland County

	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Herds</u>
Cattle	Bovine Respiratory Disease	55	10
Cattle	Coccidiosis	95	17
Cattle	Urolithiasis	8	7
Dogs	Parvo Virus	4	4
Horses	Strangles	1	1
Poultry	TB (Turkeys)	3	1

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Roosevelt County

	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Herds</u>
Cattle	Urolithiasis	2	1

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Rosebud County

	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Herds</u>
Cattle	Coccidiosis	2	1
Dogs	Distemper	1	1
Dogs	Parvo Virus	1	1

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Veterinarian's Animal Disease Report

Silver Bow County

	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Herds</u>
Dogs	Distemper	7	7
Dogs	Parvo Virus	2	2

Stillwater County

	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Herds</u>
Cattle	Bovine Respiratory Disease	79	6
Cattle	Coccidiosis	4	2
Cattle	I.B.R.	2	1
Cattle	Lump Jaw	6	5
Cattle	Urolithiasis	8	3
Dogs	Distemper	3	1
Dogs	Parvo Virus	2	2
Horses	Infectious Rhinopneumonitis	4	4
Sheep	Foot Rot (Nonviral)	2	1

Toole County

	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Herds</u>
Cattle	Bovine Respiratory Disease	1	1
Dogs	Parvo Virus	1	1

Treasure County

	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Herds</u>
Cattle	Coccidiosis	6	3
Cattle	Urolithiasis	1	1
XRRLW	Bovine Respiratory Disease	16	1

Veterinarian's Animal Disease Report

Valley County

	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Herds</u>
Cattle	Actinomycosis	6	4
Cattle	Cancer Eye	15	4
Cattle	Coccidiosis	7	1
Cattle	Foot Rot	2	1
Cattle	Urolithiasis	4	2
Dogs	Distemper	2	2
Sheep	Enterotoxemia	1	1

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Wheatland County

	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Herds</u>
Cattle	Bovine Respiratory Disease	2	1

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Yellowstone County

	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Herds</u>
Cattle	Actinomycosis	26	4
Cattle	Cancer Eye	17	4
Cattle	Coccidiosis	5	5
Cattle	Urolithiasis	2	2
Dogs	Distemper	1	1
Dogs	Parvo Virus	4	4
Horses	Strangles	2	1

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TOTAL CASES AND HERDS

1,168

291

Compendium of Animal Rabies Vaccines, 1986

Part III: Principles of Rabies Control

These guidelines have been prepared by the National Association of State Public Health Veterinarians (NASPHV) for use by government officials, practicing veterinarians and others who may become involved in certain aspects of rabies control. It is intended that the NASPHV will annually review and revise these recommendations as necessary. Standardized control procedures are needed to deal effectively with the public health aspects of rabies.

A. PRINCIPLES OF RABIES CONTROL

1. THE DISEASE IN HUMANS: Rabies in humans can be prevented by eliminating exposure to rabid animals and prompt local wound treatment and immunization when exposed. Current recommendations of the Immunization Practices Advisory Committee (Rabies) for pre-exposure and post-exposure prophylaxis are suggested for attending physicians. These recommendations along with the current status of animal rabies in the region and information concerning the availability of rabies biologics are available from state health departments.

2. DOMESTIC ANIMALS: Local governments should initiate and maintain effective programs to remove strays and unwanted animals and ensure vaccination of all dogs and cats. Since cat rabies cases now exceed the annually reported cases in dogs, immunization of cats should be required. Such procedures in the U.S. have reduced laboratory confirmed rabies cases in dogs from 8,000 in 1947 to 97 in 1984. The recommended vaccination procedures and the licensed animal vaccines are specified in Parts I and II of the NASPHV's annually released Compendium.

3. RABIES IN WILDLIFE: The control of rabies in foxes, skunks, raccoons, and other terrestrial animals is very difficult. Selective reduction of these populations when indicated may be useful, but the utility of this procedure depends heavily upon the circumstances surrounding each rabies outbreak (See C. Control Methods in Wild Animals).

B. CONTROL METHODS IN DOMESTIC AND CONFINED ANIMALS

1. PRE-EXPOSURE VACCINATION AND MANAGEMENT

Animal rabies vaccines, because of species limitations, techniques and tolerances, should be administered only by or under the direct supervision of a veterinarian. Within one month after vaccination, a peak rabies antibody titer is reached and the animal can be considered to be immunized. (See Parts I and II of the Compendium for recommended vaccines and procedures.)

(a) DOGS AND CATS

All dogs and cats should be vaccinated against rabies commencing at three months of age and revaccinated in accordance with Part II of this Compendium.

(b) LIVESTOCK

It is not economically feasible, nor is it justified from a public health standpoint, to vaccinate all livestock against rabies. Owners of valuable animals and veterinary clinicians may consider immunizing certain livestock located in areas where wildlife rabies is epizootic.

(c) OTHER ANIMALS

(1) ANIMALS MAINTAINED IN EXHIBITS AND IN ZOOLOGICAL PARKS

Captive animals not completely excluded from all contact with local vectors of rabies can become infected with rabies. Moreover, such animals may be incubating rabies when captured. Exhibit animals, especially those carnivores and omnivores having contact with the viewing public, should be quarantined for a minimum of 180 days. Since there is no rabies vaccine licensed for use in wild animals, vaccination even with inactivated vaccine is not recommended. Pre-exposure rabies immunization of animal workers at such facilities is recommended to protect the workers and to reduce the need for euthanasia of valuable animals for rabies testing after they have bitten a handler.

(2) WILD ANIMALS

Because of the existing risk of rabies in wild animals such as raccoons, skunks and foxes, the AVMA, the NASPHV and the Conference of State and Territorial Epidemiologists strongly recommend the enactment of state laws prohibiting the interstate and intrastate importation, distribution and relocation of wild animals and wild animals cross-bred to domestic dogs and cats. Further, these same organizations continue to recommend the enactment of laws prohibiting the distribution or keeping of wild animals as pets.

2. STRAY ANIMAL CONTROL

Stray dogs or cats should be removed from the community, especially in rabies epizootic areas. Local health department and animal control officials can enforce the pick-up of strays more efficiently if owned animals are confined or kept on leash when not confined. Strays should be impounded for at least three days to give owners sufficient time to reclaim animals apprehended as strays and to determine if human exposure has occurred.

3. QUARANTINE

(a) INTERNATIONAL: Present regulations (CFR No. 71154) governing the importation of wild and domesticated felines, canines, and other potential vectors of rabies are minimal for preventing the introduction of rabid animals into the United States. All dogs and cats imported from countries with endemic rabies should be vaccinated against rabies at least 30 days prior to entry into

the United States. The Centers for Disease Control (CDC) are responsible for these animals imported into the United States. Their requirements should be coordinated with interstate shipment requirements. The health authority of the state of destination should be notified within 72 hours of any animal conditionally admitted into its jurisdiction.

The conditional admission into the United States of such animals must be subject to state and local laws governing rabies. Failures to comply with these requirements should be promptly reported to the director of the CDC.

(b) INTERSTATE. Prior to interstate shipment, dogs and cats should be vaccinated against rabies according to the Compendium's recommendations and preferably shall be vaccinated at least 30 days prior to shipment. While in shipment, they should be accompanied by a currently valid NASPHV Form #50 Rabies Vaccination Certificate. One copy of the certificate should be mailed to the appropriate Public Health Veterinarian or State Veterinarian of the state of destination.

(c) HEALTH CERTIFICATES. If a certificate is required for dogs and cats in transit, it must not replace the NASPHV rabies vaccination certificate.

4. ADJUNCT PROCEDURES

Methods or procedures which enhance rabies control include:

(a) LICENSURE. Registration or licensure of all dogs and cats may be used as a means of rabies control by controlling the stray animal population. Frequently a fee is charged for such licensure and revenues collected are used to maintain a rabies or animal control program. Vaccination is usually recommended as a prerequisite to licensure.

(b) CANVASSING OF AREA. This includes house-to-house calls by members of the animal control program to enforce vaccination and licensure requirements.

(c) CITATIONS. These are legal summonses issued to owners for violations including the failure to vaccinate or license their animals.

(d) LEASH LAWS. All communities should adopt leash laws which can be incorporated in their animal control ordinances.

5. POST-EXPOSURE MANAGEMENT

ANY DOMESTIC ANIMAL THAT IS BITTEN OR SCRATCHED BY A BAT OR BY A WILD, CARNIVOROUS MAMMAL WHICH IS NOT AVAILABLE FOR TESTING SHOULD BE REGARDED AS HAVING BEEN EXPOSED TO A RABID ANIMAL.

(a) When bitten by a rabid animal, unvaccinated dogs and cats should be destroyed immediately. If the owner is unwilling to have this done, the unvaccinated animal should be placed in strict isolation for six months and vaccinated one month before being released. Dogs and cats that are currently vaccinated should be revaccinated immediately and observed by the owner for 90 days.

(b) Livestock. All species of livestock are susceptible to rabies infection; cattle appear to be among the most susceptible of all domestic animal species. Livestock known to have been bitten by rabid animals should be destroyed (slaughtered) immediately. If the owner is unwilling to have this done, the animal should be kept under very close observation for six months.

The following are recommendations for owners of livestock exposed to rabid animals:

(1) If slaughtered within 7 days of being bitten, tissues may be eaten without risk of infection providing liberal portions of the exposed area are discarded. Federal meat inspectors will reject for slaughter any animal that has been exposed to rabies within eight months.

(2) No tissues or secretions from a clinically rabid animal should be used for human or animal consumption. However, as pasteurization temperatures will inactivate rabies virus, the drinking of pasteurized milk or eating of completely cooked meat does not constitute a rabies exposure.

C. CONTROL METHODS IN WILD ANIMALS

Bats and wild carnivorous mammals, as well as wild animals cross-bred with domestic dogs and cats, that bite people should be killed and appropriate tissues should be sent to the laboratory for examination for rabies. A person bitten by a bat or any wild animal should immediately report the incident to a physician who can evaluate the need for antirabies treatment (See current Rabies Prophylaxis Recommendations of the Immunization Practices Advisory Committee: Rabies.)

1. TERRESTRIAL MAMMALS

Continuous and persistent government-funded programs for trapping or poisoning wildlife as a means of rabies control are not cost-effective in reducing wildlife reservoirs or rabies incidence on a statewide basis. However, limited control in high-contact areas (picnic grounds, camps, suburban areas) may be indicated for the removal of selected high risk species of wild animals. The public should be warned not to handle wild animals. The state wildlife agency should be consulted early to manage any elimination programs in coordination with the state health department.

2. BATS

(a) Rabid bats have been reported from every state except Hawaii, and have caused human rabies infections in the United States. It is neither feasible nor practical, however, to control rabies in bats by areawide bat population reduction programs.

(b) Bats should be eliminated from houses and surrounding structures to prevent direct association with people. Such structures should then be made bat-proof by sealing routes of entrance with screen or other means.



Compendium of Animal Rabies Vaccines, 1986*

Prepared by: The National Association of State Public Health Veterinarians, Inc.

Part I: Recommendations for Immunization Procedures

The purpose of these recommendations is to provide information on rabies vaccines to practicing veterinarians, public health officials, and others concerned with rabies control. This document will serve as the basis for animal rabies vaccination programs throughout the United States. Its adoption will result in standardization of procedures among jurisdictions which is necessary for an effective national rabies control program. These recommendations are reviewed and revised as necessary prior to the beginning of each calendar year. All animal rabies vaccines licensed by the USDA and marketed in the United States are listed in Part II of the Compendium and Part III describes the principles of rabies control.

- A. VACCINE ADMINISTRATION:** It is recommended that all animal rabies vaccines be restricted to use by or under the supervision of a veterinarian.
- B. VACCINE SELECTION:** The use of vaccines with three-year duration of immunity is recommended since their use constitutes the most effective method in increasing the proportion of immunized dogs and cats in comprehensive rabies control programs.
- C. ROUTE OF INOCULATION:** Unless otherwise specified by the product label or package insert, all vaccines must be administered intramuscularly at one site in the thigh.
- D. WILDLIFE VACCINATION:** Vaccination is not recommended since no rabies vaccine is licensed for use in wild animals and since there is no evidence that any vaccine will protect wild animals against rabies. It is recommended that neither wild nor exotic animals be kept as pets. Offspring borne to wild animals bred with domestic dogs or cats will be considered as wild animals.
- E. ACCIDENTAL HUMAN EXPOSURE TO VACCINE:** Accidental inoculation may occur in individuals during administration of animal rabies vaccine. Such exposure to inactivated vaccines constitute **no known** rabies hazard. There have been no cases of rabies resulting from needle or other exposure to a licensed modified live virus vaccine in the United States.
- F. IDENTIFICATION OF VACCINATED DOGS:** It is recommended that all agencies and veterinarians adopt the standard tag system. This will aid the administration of local, state, national and international procedures. Dog license tags should not conflict in shape and color with rabies tags. It is recommended that anodized aluminum rabies tags should not be less than 0.064" in thickness.

1. RABIES TAGS.

CALENDAR YEAR	COLOR	SHAPE
1986	Orange	Fireplug
1987	Green	Bell
1988	Red	Heart
1989	Blue	Rosette

2. RABIES CERTIFICATE: All agencies and veterinarians should use the NASPHV form #50 Rabies Vaccination Certificate which can be obtained from vaccine manufacturers.

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Compendium of Animal Rabies Vaccines, 1986
Part II: Vaccines Marketed in U.S. and NASPHV Recommendations

Product Name	Produced By	Marketed By	For Use In ¹	Dosage ²	Age at Primary Vaccination ³	Booster Recommended
A) MODIFIED LIVE VIRUS						
ENDURALL-R	NORDEN License No. 189	Norden	Dogs	1 ml	3 mos. & 1 yr. later	Triennially
NEUROGEN-TC	BOEHRINGER INGELHEIM License No. 124	Bio-Ceutic	Cats	1 ml	3 months	Annually
			Dogs	1 ml	3 mos. & 1 yr. later	Triennially
B) INACTIVATED						
TRIMUNE	FORT DODGE License No. 112	Ft. Dodge	Dogs	1 ml	3 mos. & 1 yr. later	Triennially
ANNUMUNE	FORT DODGE License No. 112	Ft. Dodge	Cats	1 ml	3 months	Triennially
BIORAB-1	DOUGLAS License No. 165-B	Schering Veterinary TechAmerica	Dogs	1 ml	3 months	Annually
BIORAB-3	DOUGLAS License No. 165-B	Schering Veterinary TechAmerica	Cats	1 ml	3 months	Annually
			Dogs	1 ml	3 mos. & 1 yr. later	Triennially
RABMUNE 3	DOUGLAS License No. 165-B	Beecham	Cats	1 ml	3 months	Annually
			Dogs	1 ml	3 mos. & 1 yr. later	Triennially
DURA-RAB 1	Wildlife Vaccines Inc. KUNZ-TEBBIT License No. 277	Wildlife Vaccines & Kunz-Tebbit	Cats	1 ml	3 months	Annually
			Dogs	1 ml	3 months	Annually
RABCINE	BEECHAM License No. 225	Beecham	Dogs	1 ml	3 months	Annually
			Cats	1 ml	3 months	Annually
ENDURALL-K	NORDEN License No. 189	Norden	Dogs	1 ml	3 months	Annually
			Cats	1 ml	3 months	Annually
RABGUARD-TC	Norden License No. 189	Norden	Dogs	1 ml	3 mos. & 1 yr. later	Triennially
			Cats	1 ml	1 yr. later	Triennially
			Sheep	1 ml	3 months	Annually
			Cattle	1 ml	3 months	Annually
			Horses	1 ml	3 months	Annually
CYTORAB	Coopers Animal Health Inc. License No. 107	Coopers	Dogs	1 ml	3 months	Annually
			Cats	1 ml	3 months	Annually
TRIRAB	Coopers Animal Health Inc. License No. 107	Coopers Durvet	Dogs	1 ml	3 mos. & 1 yr. later	Triennially
			Cats	1 ml	3 months	Annually
RABVAC 1	FROMM License No. 195-A	Fromm	Dogs	1 ml	3 months	Annually
			Cats	1 ml	3 months	Annually
RABVAC 3	FROMM License No. 195-A	Fromm	Dogs	1 ml	3 mos. & 1 yr. later	Triennially
			Cats	1 ml	1 yr. later	Triennially
IMRAB	MERIEUX License No. 298	Pitman- Moore	Dogs	1 ml	3 mos. & 1 yr. later	Triennially
			Cats	1 ml	3 months	Triennially
			Sheep	1 ml	3 months	Triennially
			Cattle	2 ml	3 months	Annually
			Horses	2 ml	3 months	Annually
IMRAB-1	MERIEUX License No. 298	Pitman- Moore	Dogs	1 ml	3 months	Annually
			Cats	1 ml	3 months	Annually
C) COMBINATION						
ECLIPSE 3 KP-R	FROMM License No. 195-A	Fromm	Cats	1 ml	3 months	Annually
ECLIPSE 4 KP-R	FROMM License No. 195-A	Fromm	Cats	1 ml	3 months	Annually
CYTORAB RCP	Coopers Animal Health Inc. License 107	Coopers	Cats	1 ml	3 months	Annually
FEL-Q-VAX PCT-R	FORT DODGE License No. 112	Ft. Dodge	Cats	1 ml	3 mos. & 1 yr. later	Triennially

¹ Refers only to domestic species of this class of animals

² All vaccines must be administered intramuscularly at one site in the thigh unless otherwise specified by the label

³ Three months of age (or older) and revaccinated one year later